BUNDAY, MAY 26, 1895.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Buress of the UNITED PASSS and New YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Thirty Years Ago,

On the 16th of May, 1865, the last army of the Confederacy, commanded by Gen. Kirsy Smith, surrendered at New Orleans to Gen. E. R. S. CAMBY. The forces thus capitulating were not as great as those that had surrendered under LES to GRANT on the 9th of April preceding at Appomattox, nor as those that, under JOHESTON, had surrendered to SHERMAN on the 28th of April at Durham Station. But they constituted a body of about 20,000 men, much exceeding ose of TAYLOB, 10,000; of JONES, 8,000, and of THOMPSOF, 7,454, which had laid down their arms on the 4th, 10th, and 11th of May respectively in different parts of the South; and not until this crowning event could it be said that the war was really over.

Thus the 96th of May is really a memerable day in the calendar of the war. It is true that with the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia the doom of the Confederacy was scaled, yet that event did not end the campaigns and battles. Perhaps a dozen or more engagements or skirmishes afterward occurred. The great cavalry expedition of WILSON, through Alabama and Georgia, went on for weeks, the occupation of Lowndesboro, Montgomery, West Point, Columbus, Tobesofks, Macon, Talladega, and Blue Mount being effected. STONE-MAN's raid through North Carolina was going on simultaneously. Not until May 10 was JEFFERSON DAVIS captured at Irwinsville. Even as late as May 18 there was a battle in Texas, at Palmetto Ranch, in which Gen. SLAUGHTER claimed a victory over the Union forces, who lost, it is said, 70 or 80 men, possibly more, mostly in prisoners.

Meantime, as late as April 21, Gen. KIRBY EMITH had appealed to the forces of the trans-Mississippi region to offer continued resistance, and three days later Gen. Ma-GRUDER addressed a great war meeting in Houston. On the 27th of April HARDE-MAN's brigade resolved to continue the war. and on May 2 PARSONS's brigade also made a similar resolve. Of course nothing would have been possible beyond guerrilla fighting, with such occasional skirmishes as the one at Palmetto Ranch. Yet it remains true that it was only when Gen. KIRBY SMITH ordered all the forces beyond the Mississippi to lay down their arms, that absolute peace, with freedom from even the attempt to pro long the struggle, was assured. It is this fact that gives to this event its importance in the story of the war.

Senator Hill's Speech.

The meeting of the Democratic editors, which culminated in the banquet of Friday evening, was more like a festival of hope than a condolence of despondency. They were all apparently in first-rate spirits, and confident of redeeming the State to the Democracy. Their confidence seems to be based, however, principally on the had record of the Republican Legislature, which has just adjourned. The Democratic editors cannot believe that, after such a Legislature, the people will be willing to trust the Republicans again with the government of the State. Perhaps not.

But the great event was Senator HILL's speech, and a very able and well-calculated speech it certainly was, considered from the point of view which the Senator always aims to occupy, of reviving the harmony and chearing up the courage of his party. In this respect we think he pretty far, as, for instance, when he declared himself against Jingolsm, meaning thereby the modern American spirit and also the willingness, which now seems to have got the upper hand among our people, to take part on the American side in the affairs of the outside world.

Senator Hill seems to be against this. He holds to the ancient doctrine of a very limited navy, and of letting people beyond our boundaries do pretty much as they like. In this line of argument he evidently runs no risk of offending Mr. CLEVE-LAND or Mr. GRESHAM; and, though he does not say it, we conclude that he will vote against the annexation of Hawaii and of Cuba, should these questions come up in his day; and also that, if any new battle ships are to be added to the navy, it will be done without his approval.

So also in respect of the silver question we suppose there are many old-fashioned Democrats who will not be able to adopt all the positions taken by Schator Hill For instance, they will say it is impossible for the nations of the world to agree to coin silver at the ratio of 15 to 1, or any other ratio near it; and if they should so agree, it would pro duce a revolution of the most radical and injurious character in prices, and especially in the price of labor. You cannot make money cheap without making other things

But we are not going to argue these questions against him. He is seeking Demcoratic harmony, and we trust he will be able to attain it. Whatever he may accomplish can hardly fail to be an immense im provement upon the political imbecility to which Mr. CLEVELAND has labored to reduce the party, and so far with monumental success.

Social Morals in New York.

Mrs. Joun Sherwood is reported as having delivered a lecture at Chicago last week, in which she took a very despondent view of the moral condition and tendency of the society of wealth and fashion in New York at the present time. She is described as saying that a great degeneracy has set in, and that the late "Mrs. BELMONT, Mrs. FISH, and Mrs. ASTOR, the social leaders of twenty years ago, would turn in their graves if they could know of the divorces, scandals and evidences of conjugal infelicity that tore up New York society last winter."

Mrs. SHERWOOD speaks from within the New York social circle she thus criticises, and she has been long familiar with it; but the nearness of the incidents to which she refers as symptoms of a moral downfall pe culiar to this time, has caused her to exaggerate their relative importance and significance. The history of the social life of New York shows that at all times in the past, in the colonial days, after the Keyo lution, and long before the great increase in private wealth which followed the civil war, its society was torn up periodically by such occurrences and manifestations. The food for scandal was really more plentiful in the past, as compared with the size of the town, than it is now, as Mrs. Shenwoon will recall when she brings to mind the revelations of divorce cases tried within her experience. Some of these eases affecting people of the highest social

consequence in the former days which she describes as so much better than these, kept the whole town agitated for weeks together by expositions of moral degeneracy far more startling than any we have had of recent years. Worse indications of social depravity can be found by raking up the scandals of the past than those which appear in our contemporary society; and accordingly a paper started to purvey that unsavory material was left with only a small and relatively fruitless field to draw from after it had exhausted that old stock.

It is true that divorces have increased

with the decline of the prejudices of society against them, but they are no longer an in dication of scandalous conduct. The great majority of them in the soclety to which Mrs. SHERWOOD refers, have been obtained for other causes than conjugal infidelity. Their frequency may be an evidence of a decreasing regard for the commandments of the Church respecting the religious obligations of marriage, but it cannot be treated justly as suggestive of moral degeneracy. It indicates rather a decline of religious faith and lessened regard for the authority of the Church. The Episcopal Church, for instance, prohibits divorces except for actual conjugal infidelity, but the great mass of the divorces obtained by members of that society are for other and minor reasons, though the women who secure them by getting a nominal residence in other States than this are chiefly Episcopalians. The social penalties formerly visited on divorced people having been removed, the tendency to seek such legal separation whenever marriage turns out unsatisfactorily in any way, has increased naturally. Women who have thus escaped from one husband have usually married another, and society has not punished them with its disapproval, but has received them and their new mates with hospitality, as it would not have done if their moral characters had suffered in the process of exchange. Society was never more intolerant of exposed immorality than it is now, though, as always in the past, it usually visits its condemnation on the offending women only. If it was indifferent to the proof of such feminine misconduct, it might be open to Mrs. SHERWOOD'S accusation of moral degeneracy; but it has withdrawn its countenance from such misdoers, no matter how high their social place. This society is now under a light of publicity which never in the past was poured

on it. Its leaders and a large part of the whole number comprising it have become conspicuous personages whose move ments are made matters of newspaper publication throughout the Union. The immorality of which Mrs. SHERWOOD speaks cannot thrive under such circumstances. It needs the protection of seclusion. Women who are pretty constantly under the obser vation and therefore the criticism of the public, have little opportunity to indulge in immorality, even if they be inclined to it. New York has increased greatly in population since the days to which Mrs. SHERWOOD refers, but the particular society of which she speaks is still small in its numbers, and it is relatively far more prominent for that reason. Its surroundings also have increased vastly in luxury and grandeur, and the range of its activities and the brilliancy of its public display are wider and more provocative of general interest and observation. Such people could not hide the immorality which Mrs. SHERWOOD reprobates. It would be public property if their case was as bad as she makes out. They are more under constraint to behave themselves properly than any other part of society. The very circumstance that the incidents to which she points "tore up New York society last winter" is evidence that they were extraordinary and not indicative of a prevailing social Detective newspapers are always on the watch for such moral delinquency in that circle, but with all their mousing they are able to find very little of it; for actually this society in New York is distinguished for its moral purity, as compared with the

luxurious society of every other great capi-

Possible Work for the American Fleet The problem prepared for the approaching session of the Naval War College on Coasters' Harbor Island is, like last year's noteworthy for its intrinsic interest and its practical utility. The problem of 1894 concerned the naval defence of New York against an attack by British forces, operating mainly through Long Island Sound. No more important hypothesis could have been chosen, and it may be recalled that substantially the same problem had been assigned for examination at an English institution. This year we find the scene of operations shifted further East. It includes the New England coast northward from Nantucket Sound and Cape Cod, thus supplementing and completing the sea board studies of this part of our Atlantic coast which were begun last summer. The cities especially exposed to attack are Portland and Boston, and Great Britain is again the assailant.

Following the method of presenting the annual problem hitherto pursued, we find its elements grouped under the three heads of strategy, tactics, and coast defence, these being the conditions supposed:

"May 10.—War is imminent. The enemy is assembling at Halifax. He is expected to descend upon the New England coast. His probable plan is to occupy the coast and chief cities from Portland to Be ion, thereby seconding certain inovements of his land forces. His success depends upon his completing this ecupation before June 10, and maintaining it unti July 10. The force destined for this purpose is one or more fleets, whose total strength is three times that of our fleet, and 20,000 men in fifty transports. Our available force is ordered to assemble for the present

"May 20.-War is declared. A fleet leaves Halifax "Nay 20,—War is declared. A fleet leaves Hailfax, occupies Provincetown, and blockades Hoston May 28. Is composed of 6 battle ships, 5 armored cruisers, 18 cruisers, 12 gunboats, 12 torpedo boats. Gains and keeps touch with our fleet, wherever it may be, by means of recoving

Our force is 5 battle ships, 5 armored cruisers, 15 cruisers, 10 gunboats, 10 torpedo boats, 1 ram heavy monitor at Boston, a light one at Portamot and another at Portland are to be retained at th points. We learn that a much larger force of the enemy is about to leave Halifax. It sails thence May 25, blockades Pertlaud, occupies Casco Bey, and gains touch with its Provincetown fleet May 27. Is composed of 10 battle ships, 15 armored cruisers, 20 cruisers, 20 cruisers, 20 torpede boats, and 50 trans-

ports, carrying 20,000 troops of all arms.
"Design plan for meeting this demonstration. Show best disposition of our forces, and describe in detail

our preparations for the campaign. Upon this statement of facts the first questions to suggest themselves are as to what will be the enemy's line of investment, what his naval bases, and what the lines of communication for supplying them. Ther arises the question where our fleet shall take station, within or without this line of investment, and at what point. This requires a discussion of the relative advantages and drawbacks of suggested station and the methods of supply to be adopted in each case.

With the arrival of the first fleet from Halifax, on May 23, comes the question whither there shall be any modification in the strategic plan, and whether the enemy's

communications can be interrupted or so threatened as to divert him from his principal objective, and also what he will probably do to prevent this. Two important inquiries at this stage of operations are whether Nantucket shall be retained as the base for the ficet or a new one selected elsewhere, and whether the enemy shall be attacked at once.

Then comes a second stage, in the arrival of the other hostile fleet on the 27th of May, which suggests the question whether sny other change of plan is needed, and also these instructions:

"Determine position best suited for the bases of op-

"Determine position best suited for the bases of operations of the improvised naval defence. Discuss its probable work in the campaign.
"Indicate strategic points on land in the thearte of operations, for assembling bodies of troops amounting in all to 30,000 of all arms, with a view to concentrate. ing to repel landings and advances of enemy's land forces. State number of troops for each point, whence drawn and probable time required for assembly; 8,000 seamen and 1,000 marines from intrenched camp to be included in above. Organize this force into proper taotical bodies."

Then, turning to the tactics of the prob lem, these include the development of plans for defending the fleet in Nantucket Sound and for evading attack by use of the three entrances, and for defending another fleet base, whether selected outside or inside the enemy's line of investment. This leads to the discussion at length of the tactical value of each harbor in the theatre of operations, and a conclusion as to which affords the best security for an inferior fleet.

Again, if the strategy adopted requires attacking the enemy at any point, the question is whether this shall be by night or by day, and in what formations, and by what methods. The hypothesis already given shows that the enemy has entered Casco Bay with transports containing a corps of 20,000 men of all arms, which he is to land for an attack on Portland. Accordingly, the question is how he will dispose his fleet and transports for this purpose, and where he will probably try to land. Should our forces attempt to attack him during disembarkation, and, if so, by night or by day, and by what methods? Our ships could command a force of 5,000 seamen and marines, and the question is how these could be used to retard the enemy's landing and his advance upon Portland.

Then the general question of coast defence brings up a third set of considerations. It includes the construction of a war chart and of defence plans for Nantucket Sound: the planning of mine obstructions, methods of running the channels without buoys and lights at night and in thick weather; communication by scout vessels, signals, and telegraph along the coast between Portland and Cape Cod, connecting with the Admiral's headquarters; the provisioning and coaling of the fleet base, wherever selected, the torpedo boat bases, and the lookout stations. If the fleet is forced to withdraw to interior waters, for example to Penobscot Bay, suitable anchorage must be selected there and protection planned by the obstruction of channels or otherwise. Finally, these elements are included in the general study of coast defence:

"Plan organisation and administration of the im-provised naval defence. What form should it take? Of what elements composed? Its bases of operation being determined by strategic considerations, plan their defence without aid from our regular naval

"Locate intrenched camp at most favorable poin in the theatre of operations, to receive, drill, and dis-tribute seamen and marines to fleet, and to threatener points of the coast. Plan organization of camp, line of supplies and transportation. Where establish ce tral naval hospital ?"

It will be seen, therefore, that the naval problem for 1895 gives plenty of scope for study and for the exercise of skill. It is less available than last year's for actual reconnoissances of the areas concerned by steam launches from Newport, except, perbaps, at Nantucket Sound, and it is not of an importance quite so great as the defence of the chief city of the country. Yet it is obviously among the problems of the first order of practical value.

As last year, also, the interest and value of the study are enhanced by founding the problem on nearly existing conditions, inet exceeds a little our total built and building of these classes, since there are only six now nearly finished, including the New York, already complete; but two others, the Iowa and Brooklyn, are well along, and Congress has authorized another pair of heavy battle ships, which are soon to be begun. The hypothesis of fifteen cruisers does not exceed what we actually have, assuming that they could all be united; while the finishing of the three Newport News gunboats would make good the quota of that class, even leaving the half dozen new composite gunboats for foreign station duty. Of monitors we have more than the number supposed; of torpedo boats, built, building, and authorized, nearly the number. The absence of some vessels on foreign stations and the needs of the Pacific coast and other ports of the Atlantic might prevent the concentration of all our fleet for such operations, but, on the other hand, there might be some extemporized cruisers and torpedo boats from the merchant marine. Then, too, any hostile landing force would find an army to oppose it, although the study of our naval officers is not unnaturally limited to what they could do with the crows of their fleet. This limit, in fact, will also develop what the fleet alone could accomplish elsewhere.

as on the Isthmus or in South America. Thus this problem, aided, as it will be, by lectures of high value, will furnish the foundation for another most useful season at the Naval War College, under Capt. TAY-LOR's able administration, and, while better preparing still another contingent of our naval officers for their duties, will furnish additional contributions to the valuable data already collected through this source for the protection of our coasts.

What Will Ireland Do? As it seems to be generally admitted that

general election will soon take place in the United Kingdom, the question arises what has Ireland gained from the present Parliament which is approaching the close of the third year of its existence? What substantial boons has she received since Mr. GLAD-STONE returned to power in 1892 with a majority of forty, which would have been transformed into a minority of forty had the eighty Nationalist members which she sent to Westminster merely abstained from voting? There were both affirmative and negative measures which the Gladstonians had pledged themselves to carry, at least through the House of Commons. To what extent have those pledges been kept? Upon the answer to that question depends the reply to the further inquiry. Are not Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND and his Parnellite colleagues justified in asserting that there is no longer much to hope for from a coalition with the Liberals, and that it behoove Irish Nationalists to resume a strictly independent attitude?

It is true that Mr. GLADSTONE, while he remained Premier, did his utmost to keep his promises in one particular by sending up to the Lords the Home Rule bill, in-tended to give Ireland a nearly complete control of her own affairs, while permitting her to retain representation at Westminster. No fault was it of Mr. GLADSTONE'S that the bill was rejected with contumely by a majority of almost ten to one in the upper House. Nor, preoccupied as he was with a constructive measure which, if passed, would have superseded all existing laws relating to the local government of Ireland, can be personally be charged with a sin of omission in allowing the Coercion act to remain upon the statute book. At all events, no such accusation would have been war ranted up to the time when the Home Rule bill was thrown out by the Lords. But, the moment the attempt to give Ireland selfgovernment was thwarted it became the primary and urgent duty of the Gladstonians to spare no effort to repeal the socalled Coercion act, more accurately described as the "Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) act (1887)." So long as this iniquitous and shameless piece of discriminative legislation continues in force it is but just to say that Irishmen have more cause to renounce allegiance to the British crown than had the citizens of the thirteen American colonies in 1776. For the Coercion act empowers the Dublin Castle authorities to suspend at their discretion, in any part of Ireland, those privileges of which Englishmen would not submit to be deprived, the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury, which constitute the basis and the bulwark of per-

sonal security and liberty. What steps have been taken by Mr. GLAD-STONE and his successor in the headship of the Liberal party to wipe this monstrous enactment from the statute book? Nothing at all was done in this direction until the spring of 1894, and then it was not a Gladstonian but an Irish Nationalist who made the move. About a year ago, Col. NoLAN introduced a bill repealing the Coercion act, and after a prolonged discussion it passed a second reading by a majority of sixty votes. It went no further. Other matters absorbed the attention of the Ministry and of the House of Commons. Once more, however, in the present session, amid the omens of impending dissolution, Mr. KNOX introduced a second bill for the same honorable and righteous purpose, and two weeks ago there was a heated debate on the motion for s second reading. Mr. MORLEY quoted unimpeachable figures to prove that in the last three years, during which the administration of justice has reverted to the ordinary, time-honored methods, not only has crime decreased in Ireland, but, where agrarian offences have been committed, the convictions for them have increased. Mr. BALFOUR himself admitted that the figures attested the reëstablishment of law and order in Ireland, and a Unionist member from Ulster, Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, bore willing testimony to the same effect. Nevertheless, the repealing bill passed the second reading by a majority of only 14, and Mr. MORLEY acknowledged that it had no chance of getting through the committee stage. It follows that this tardy demonstration of a readiness to treat Ireland with justice was wholly perfunctory and useless.

It is no answer to say that before Mr. Montey had been Chief Secretary for Iraland a fortnight, the Coercion act was made temporarily inoperative by the withdrawal of all the proclamations putting it in force. The fact remains that, should the Unionists recover power at the next general election, they would find the old engine of oppression ready to their hands. The Coercion act still stands upon the statute book, an insult to the Irish people and a blot on England's reputation for fair play. In the course of three years the Lib erals unquestionably have had the power to carry a repeal of the execrable measure through the House of Commons. They have let the opportunity go by. Is it strange, then, that the Parnellites should refuse to cooperate with a party which lacks either the will or the capacity to renstead of imagining a state of affairs for the der an equivalent for Irish aid? Is it untal, and as compared with that of the past far-distant future. The force of ten battle reasonable in them to call on the whole body of Irish Nationalists to assume once more the posture of complete independence of English parties, and of willingness to combine provisionally with either on the sole condition of immediate and solid concessions to Ireland's demands?

Good-by Waring!

The opinion prevails that Col. WARING has about finished his career as the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. He is a pretty good sweeper, but a poor accountant. He has spent in five months all the money that was allotted to him for a year, and now we

suppose he will have to go. WARING is a manly, straightforward fellow, and we don't believe he ever did anything wrong with intention; but the principal peculiarity of his administration has not yet been much noticed. He has furnished a very striking and impressive justification his Democratic predecessors in office. He has kept the streets cleaner than they did, though he has not kept them as clean as they should be kept. But in doing it he has spent an immensity of money, such as was never put in their power. They always had to work on half rations, so to speak, while he has kept a gorgeous and overflowing table; but what he has done shows that what they did was the best that could be done with the means given them. Their administration was onest. No money was wasted, and no money was stolen, while the business was under their control. COLEMAN, BRENNAN. and ANDREWS should all make their acknowledgments to WARING.

We also thank Col. WARING, and we thank Col. STRONG for this interesting demonstration; and we presume that, before Col. STRONG gets through with his job, he will furnish other evidence, and in other directions, of the same sort that he has furnished through his first plucky and handsome, yet really not successful, Commis sioner of Street Cleaning.

To keep the streets of this city in perfect cleanliness, would require just about four million dollars a year.

The earth, in travelling through its orbit, Anyhow, it is certain that the inhabitants of the earth wabble.

We are pleased to know of the prosperity of the Training School for Nurses connected Hospital. A class of thirty-two members was graduated last week; there are eighty-seven pupils in training, and the number of young en already sent out with diplomas is 163. It is a most useful institution, but we should think that its scope ought to be greatly enlarged, for there must be need of thousands of rained nurses in a city of the size of New York. The business is certainly one that involves neavy atrain upon the body and the mind of those who follow it, but they have the satisfac tion that accrues from the performance of sacred service to suffering humanity, and they soually have an additional reward in good pay. It was a remark of a distinguished medical

man who spoke at the commenthe school last week, that "If there wer more trained nurses and fewer doctors it might be all the better for the world." We appreciate at their just value both the doctors and the nurses. The nurse is the auxiliary of the doctor.

ent exercise

Perhaps Commissioner ROOSEVELT could be induced to accept the office of Chief of Po-lice. It is easier to get another President of the Board of Police Commissioners than another Chief of Police. The salary of the latter is \$8,000 a rear, while that of a Commissioner is only \$5,000. In Chicago they now have a distinguished man for Chief of Pelica; New York ought to have a greater one yet, and Mr. Rooss VELT might fill the bill.

Those Sunday-school books which warn the young against theatregoing must be revised.

After ex-President Harrison had reviewed and addressed the Brooklyn Sunday-school children on Friday afternoon, he went to a theatre and there laughed away the evening hours. A few years ago a pious Presbyterian would no more have thought of going to a theatre than of wal-lowing in any other sink of iniquity under the wiles and spares of Satan. But HARRISON, like CLEVELAND, goes both to church and theatre, thus setting an example to the young, against which it is useless for any Sunday-school teacher to give them further warning.

We are able to spot two false prophets: The Ohio prophet at Toledo, who predicted a few weeks ago that the world would come to at end before this time; and the Russian prophet at Odessa, who predicted that that city would be destroyed previous to the opening of this month. The Russian false prophet is famous as a miracle worker; the Ohio false prophet is in the insane asylum. The world yet stands, and Odessa is where it was.

She "smelled liquor in his breath," and she then "broke the engagement." This testi-mony has been given in a Maryland court by a moneyed young woman who had been sued by an elderly man for breach of promise of marriage. Was she justified in discarding her suitor for such a reason? Pretty nearly so. The man who would carry on his suit for a young woman's hand, or dally with her affections, while he was under the influence of liquor, does not deserve to meet with success. But the young woman ought to have cut the old fellow first she smelled the stuff, and refused to make the engagement, more especially as a perfectly sober young suitor was trying to win the hand which she proudly gave him.

Men who devote themselves to science, as a rule are comparatively poor. It is natural that the world should especially sympathize with any one in the ranks of science, who, having won wide recognition for enlarging, in some respect, the bounds of knowledge, is suddenly deprived, by some accident, of the appliances which he needs in his work and which have required many years to collect. This is the case with Prof. JOHN MILNE.

Prof. MILNE is not yet fifty years of age, but we believe he has been regarded for some years as the foremost authority on the subject of Japan, a land of almost incessant earth tremors and of frequent, violent earthquakes. There he has devoted the larger part of his time to the study of seismology. He has invented or perfected a number of the more important instruments, some of them of the most delicate nature, that are used to record earth tremors, to indicate the direction and character of more violent earth movements, to bring subterranean sounds within the scope of investigation, and to facilitate the study of all phases of these appalling phenomena. His writings are known, by trans lations, in every civilized land, and he has given much attention to the practical questions of the best methods of building in countries subject to earthquakes and mitigating, as far as possible, the evils of these disasters.

On Feb. 17 last all the working appliances which Prof. MILNE had accumulated in twenty years, all his original records of observations his large library, the instruments he had invented or procured, and his unpublished manu. cripts were destroyed by a fire, caused by a kerosene lamp which was an ossential feature of his self-registering apparatus. He lost in an hour all the tools and helps he had been able to acquire in his special line of investigation. A more serious misfortune could hardly befal him; and the calamity is not his alone, for the world at large is a loser when such serious embarrassment befalls any man who is specially qualified to deal with problems that are of inerest to millions of people.

There is no doubt that the Japanese Government will do much to repair Prof. MILNE's misfortune, but in his present crippled condition it has been suggested by geographers and weak gists in Europe that much can be done there and in America to help the Professor speedily to replace a part of his working material. Dr. SUPAN, the well-known geographer of Gotha has just suggested that it will be of much assistance to Prof. MILNE if libraries, publishers and authors will send to him copies of their books and pamphlets relating to volcante and earthquake phenomena. Such material may be forwarded to him in care of the Japan Mad,

We trust that every ald which may make it easier for Prof. MILNE to work on without serious interruption will be forthcoming.

We ought to raise our own violinists, our actors and actresses, our vocal musicians, and members of brass bands. We must have plenty of men and women fit for such kinds of business among our population of seventy millions. The American people have almost entirely neglected these profitable branches of industry. We do not believe it would be necessary for us to import any talent from abroad if we would give proper encouragement to the growth of the nome article. By doing this we would retain millions of money in the country.

We have printed two challenges from eloquent women who favor woman suffrage to the accomplished women who oppose it. We are sure that Mrs. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLACK would prove to be no mean champion of the cause against any of the members of the Woman's Anti-Suffrage Society; and we can say as much for Mrs. ELLEN BATTELLE DIET-HICK. Mrs. BLARE gave notice in her letter to THE SUN that she would gladly meet in public lebate any properly qualified advocate from the ranks of the "antis"; and Mrs. DIETHICK wrote warmly of her desire to encounter the enemy, whom she taunted by saying that a refusal to hold debate would be equivalent to surrender.

Why this delay of the antis in replying to the challenge? Surely they cannot be afraid. They gave proof that they are able to make lively speeches and have a good command of language, when they spoke before a committee of the Legislature at Albany a short time ago. They seemed then to be as apt in argument and as courageous in statement as are the women on the other side. In a public debate they would have the backing of the strong association they recently formed, which is under the direction of an Executive Committee composed of seven of he best-kown "society women" in the city We may say that at least the two anti-auf-fragists who went up to Albany ought not to refuse to try conclusions with the two suffragists who have challenged them.

We were asked by Mrs. BLAKE to appoint a mittee to make arrangements for the debate, but it were better that this duty should be performed by Mayor STRONG.

We would merely repeat a suggestion which we offered some days since, that the debate be held in the largest arena in the city of New York. We may further suggest at this time that an admission fee be charged, and that the gate money go to the side which wins, as attested by the volume of cheering on the part of all spectators in the arena, that volume to be determined under the established principles of

Notwithstanding Col. Bacon's protest, we fear the good people of Brooklyn will attend the Grand Army services to-day, and the people of Jersey City, Newark, and the Grauges will go, too, and tak

THE AMERR'S SON IN ENGLAND.

The First Afghan Prince to Visit The Country-The Importance of His Vists,

The arrival in England of Nasar Ullah, son and heir of Abdur Rahman, the Ameer of Ca-bul, is one of the most important events of modern times. Nasar Ullah represents a dynasty which first appeared as an independent power during the internal discord of Persia after the death of Nadir Shah, when Ahmed Khan, the poet-King, liberated Afghanistan from the Persian rule. His success founded the Daurane dynasty. In recent years this dynasty has by intermarriage become united to the Barakzaia of whom the Ameers of Cabul are the chieftains. But in addition to this the son of the Ameer of Cabul really represents a conquering power which at one time governed the whole of northern India, and also founded a school of architecture, as well as a dynasty known as the Pathan.

No ruler of the Afghans, no son and helr of the ruler of the Afghans, has ever visited England before. In 1812 Shah Sujah, King of Cabul, met Mr. Elphinstone at Peshawar regal state; in 1838 Ameer Dost Mohammad was taken to India as a prisoner; in 1869 Ameer

regal state; in 1838 Ameer Dost Mohammad was taken to India as a prisoner; in 1869 Ameer Shere All was received with all the honors due to royalty by Lord Mayo at Umbala. But it has been reserved for the son and heir of Ameer Abdur Rahman to obtain the dignity of becoming the honored gnest at the British court. Nasar Ullah is by no means an educated prince, but he possesses doubtless the shrewd insight of an Arghan statesman, and during his visit will understand something of the material power of Great Britain.

This has not always been the result of a visit to England. More than forty years ago an angliczed native known afterward as the Nana Sahib visited London and was feted and honored as an Indian prince both by the noblemen and noblewomen of England. The effect, however, of the visit was not such as to raise his opinion of the Anglo-Raxon race; for in 1837 heled the muthneers at Cawapur, and slaughtered with his own hands the wives and children of English officers. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Cabul prince will see the best side of the English character, and that his visit to the greet cosmopolitan city of London will become a means of education to his untutored mind. Hitherto Bardar Nasar Ullah has judged of the strength of nations from the map of the world and from the school books of geography. He will now have an opportunity of visiting the workshops of Woolwich and the commercial thoroughfares of a great metropolis. As the Sardar is acquainted but imperfectly with the English language, a very heavy responsibility will rest upon those who interpret England and the ways of England to this Persian and Pushtospeaking prince. At the present time, when complications have arisen in China, giving a complication has a completely new aspect to the "Eastern question," it is of the greatest importance that Sardar Nasar Ullah Khan should obtain correct ideas of the political situation. That things are not altogether satisfactory in Afghanistan may be learned from the fact that during the dar Nasar Ullah Khan should obtain correct ideas of the political situation. That things are not altogether satisfactory in Afghanistan may be learned from the fact that during the last few months every European has left the country, an evidence that after the lapse of several years the land has not made very great progress in the march of civilization. It has evidently been felt that what happened in 1841, when Burnes, Macnaghten, and several officers of the embasey were siain, and again in 1879, when Cavagnari and his staff met with untimely deaths, may again occur at a time when Russia is playing a high game in the politics of Asia. That Ameer Abdur Rahman has intrusted his son, the one stay and hope of his dynasty, to British protection, is of itself a proof of his thorough loyalty to British interests, and the effect of this upon the 200,000 fighting men of the Afghan tribes of Central Asia cannot be overestimated. It is interesting to observe that while it was not thought safe to allow the Prince of Wales, as the heir to the British throne, to cross the Indus and enter Afghan territory, the ruler of Cabul has allowed his sen to cross the wide ocean, and to intrust himself to the protection and hospitality of the British pation.

PATROLMAN PRAIT A VETERAN. Capt. W. L. D. O'Grady Refers C. F. M. to the Veteran Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your cor-

respondent, G. F. M., says in to-day's Sun: I see by THE SUN that the Police Comm have appointed as patrolman one Joseph Pratt, a war veteran; and can you tell me by what authority they

thus violate the laws of the State? The law states that a citizen between the ages of \$1 and 35 may be appointed as a policeman. Surely, Mr. Pratt is over 35, since he is a veteran of the war. Have the Commissioners a precedent for such a case!

Your correspondent is evidently not conversant with the veteran laws, viz., chapters \$12 and 1887, 119 of 1888 (embodied in 583 of 1888, the charter of Brooklyn), 577 of 1893, 716 and 717 of 1894, or with the new Constitution, Article V., section 9, or the Brush law of 1895. The pith of each and all is:

Honorably discharged Union soldiers or sallors shall be preferred for appointment and employment; are, loss of limb, or other physical impairment which does not, in fact incapacitate shall not be deemed to disqualify then, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved.

As to Capt. Pratt, I knew him in 1862 in the Fourth New York Volunteers (Scott Life Guard) as a galiant soldier and accomplished officer. After the war he was the drillmaster of "the finest" in succession to Capt. Copeland. His selection as organizer of 'the police of Guatemala showed how he was appreciated here, and was justified by the cager competition for his services, frequently repeated since his return, by the Republics of Costa Hica and San Salvador. vices, frequently repeated since his return, by
the Republics of Costa Rica and San Salvador.
Patrolman Pratt is sufficiently "well fixed "to
remove all temptations to practise pantasism.
Young-looking, vigorous, an educated gentleman of gentie manners, and a disciplinarian of
extended and varied experience, he is eminently fitted to help in the reorganization of the
New York police. That he should prefer such
task in his native country while subject to such
flattering offers from abroad is but natural. It
his promotion goes up at the rate of five minutes a grade the Commissioners will find they
have made no mistake. Such fruit does not
grow on every bush. W. L. D. O'GRADY.
Captain inte Eighty-eighth N. Y. Vet. Vols.
BROOKLYN, May 24, 1895.

Jove Makes a Glant Barber Pole From the Tacoma Dally Neice.

From the Throma Daily Nesca.

At the entrance to Point Defance Park stands a giant fir tree at least 150 feet in height and of feet in diameter at the base. At the very apex of that sturdy trunk one day last week a shaft of thightning struck. From the point where it first struck the tree, streight down one side for fifty feet, the bark was torn away from the body of the tree, laying bare the surface of the wood: thence as though actuated by some smirit of mischief the bolt began a spiral course around the trunk, tearing the bark off for a width of six or eight inches, twice completely entereding the tree in a distance of 100 feet before entering the ground.

Braden and Enjah.

To the Editor of The Sux—Sir; In last Thursday's Sux "Bible Student" maintained that the words found in John, ii., 18, have no bearing on the ascension of Obrist. Without insisting on such hearing, I feel called upon to answer the query which he puts to me at the end of his communication: How can the belief that no man entered into heaven before the risen Christ ascended into heaven be harmonized with what he what is consided into heaven be harmonized with what the class. man entered into heaven before the risen Christ as-cended into heaven be harmonized with what the Old Testament says about the translation of Henceh and Eitjah? The heaven into which Elljah, or Ellas, was taken up by God from the view of Elisha, or Ellseus, II. or 12. Kings, xi, 11. was simply "the expanse over the earth within the observer's horizon;" and when Fujah was thus taken up from the view of Elisha, he was translated to some place of rest other than the home of the biessed after death, where he has since been preserved by God, and whomes he will come be-fore the other. fore the end of the world to labor for the converfor the lews, and, like the rest of men, to die. The same can be said of the translation of Henceth. The place where God is preserving them I to us unknown. Understood in this sense, the translation of these two great servants of God is perfectly harmonious with the belief that the risen Christ was the first to enter heaven, the dwelling place of the Delty. If it could be shown that the translation in question cannot be understood in this sense, but must be under-stood as meaning entrance into the abode of the blessed, that would have been established long age by

Monsiquor Toner, who for some years has Monsignor Toner, who for some years has acted a unofficial missionary to the Roman Cathodic sallers on American naval vessels in the Mediterraneau, appeals for help to carry on his labors. Monsignor Toner's services have received the authorization of the Secretary of the Navy, and his appeal is worthy of a prompt and generous response. Contributions may be sent to him care of the lies, P. J. tributions may be sent to him care of the fley. P. J.

many who were more able and not less willing to

so than " lible Student."

DROOLKYS, May 24.

Dailey, Tenth and Dickinson streets, Philadelphia. The serials in Scribner's for June perhaps are The serials in Scramer's for June perhaps are the most important articles in the magazine, for they are by Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mr. (Scorge Meredith, and President Audrews of Brown University The latter, in his 'History of the Last Quarter Century," reaches the centennial year, in truth "the year of a hundred years," with its gladness in Philadelphia, its sadness in the Black Hills and its shame in Washing sames in the name time and its sname in washing-ton and Louisiana. Mr. Etone's account of Chicago before and after the fire, is interesting; so, too, is a "agrapostum" on the bicycle; and the other contr-butions to the number, though not named here, are not to be averlooked.

A sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. D. Jayno's Ex-ectorant, an old remedy for bronchise and pulmo-ary disorders—Aux.

WHAT IS HOING ON IN SOCIETY The conching parade and Mrs. Frederick Good. ridge's garden party at Riverdale have been the only social affairs of the week. Both were complimented by fairly good weather and those most attractive of costly toys, the oaches, with their thoroughred fours in front, and their parties of thoroughbred men and woten on top, never showed to better advantage the they did with the Park's waving foliage of veid green above them, and the delicate blossomiof lilac, laburnum, and wistaria skirting th roads through which they passed. There we more than the usual number of drags, all sply and span and a credit to their owners and the club. The Belmont colors, maroon and ed, which have rushed to victory on many a co-course, were seen in two coaches with the way bred steeds for which the stable has alwa-

een distinguished.

Decoration, or rather Memorial Day, which omes on Thursday, will be celebrated by the patriotic and hard-working in assisting at the parades, which are to be more than usually interesting, and by people of leisure in country parties, where yachting, golf, and pigeon shooting will play a prominent part. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin propose to take out in the Almy a number of young people, friends of their newly married daughter, Mrs. Cammann, and of their piece, Mrs. Ireland. There will be large house parties and day parties at all the big houses near Westbury, Hempstead, and Cedarhurst. Golf and cycling will divide the attentions as they do the affect tions of a large portion of the sporting world, very many of whom could say with truth: "How happy could I be with either, were t'other dear charmer away." The Michaux Club will make its first run, under the schedule which has been recently published, from Rutherford, N. J., to Summit, where they will be entertained at luncheon by Mr. Louis Keller, and have an opportunity of testing the inks for the new golf club which Mr. Keller is in process of forming in the neighborhood o sporting summer, and painfully as the hos no part or lot in races or matches by flood and field, the days and weeks will hardly be long enough for all that there is to be done

Hopes run high on both sides of the Atlantic over the rival boats which are now approaching completion, and which are looked upon by en thusiastic yachtamen almost like the champion knights of old, upon whose prowess and success hung the glory and lustre of their respective crests and banners. It is rather an interesting thought that these two big boats should at the same time be in process of building on either side of the wide ocean that divides them, each one the result of private enterprise and liberality, and watched narrowly by experts as each plank is laid, each mast and spar fashioned that skill and science may do their perfect work, and no possible precaution be neglected to secure perfection of speed and movement, and a tri

How far winds and waves may take the result into their own hands and bring the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack first to the winning post no one can say, but in the mean time the most intense interest is felt in the progress of the floating beauties which hold the hopes of two great nations in their keels and sails. A set of silken flags, comprising the New York Yacht Club burges, Mr. Oliver Iselin's private signal, and an ensign fifteen feet long, have already been presented to the Defender by Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Mr. Iselin has announced that in all the races Mr. Woodbury Kane, Mr. Herbert C. Leeds, Mr. N. D. Thorne, Mr. E. D. Morgan, and possibly Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, will be with him on board the Defender. The best thing connected with the new yacht is that she will be thoroughly American from stem to stern -built of native wood and American steel, with an American captain and crew, and paid for with American dollars by a syndicate of American gentlemen. If she wins, it will be a nation al victory; if she loses, her defeat must be borne with the dignity and magnanimity that should attend all sporting ventures.

Comings and goings, greetings and partings, are always a distinguishing feature of the spring time. During the last week Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb and their daughters, the Misses Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. S. Verplanck Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. J. Kearney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Magoun, and the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Mrs. J. W. Mackay, Col. and Mrs. Vivian, who stopped but a few weeks in the city, where Mrs. Vivian, as Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, once had so many friends; the young Prince of Battenburg, who, as a relative of Queen Victoria, was ployees of the hotel that he patronized: the Countess Pappenheim, and other unimpertant representatives of royalty and nobility, have all their wings and

The diplomatic corps of Washington, who last summer shed the light of their presence over the gay crowd at Newport and New London, are to scatter this summer, and only Mr. Hugh Gough, first Secretary of the British embassy, who has taken a cottage at Beverly Farms and proposes to transact the embassy's business in Newport, is likely to be seen among the festive watering place throngs. Mr. Cecil Spring-Rice, who has been always a favorite in Washington, has been transferred to Berlin, and Mr. O'Beirne will reign in his stead as second Secretary of the embassy. Sir Julian Pauncefote and his family sail in the new American liner St. Louis of June 5, and the French Minister and his wife will sail for Havre on June 15. M. Pierre Bob kins, Secretary of the Russian Legation, is to be transferred to Hesse Darmstadt on the return of the Russian Minister, Prince Cantacuzene, who is now in St. Petersburg. Thus it will be seen that with the exception of the faithful Mayroyeni Bey, who can always be depended upon to make life pleasant at Lenox and Bar Harbor, diplomacy will not come to the fore this summe

Some benevolent ladies, among whom are Miss Breese, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Charles A. Post, and Mrs. Richard Irvin, have started a scheme to provide good music at the Madison Square Garden for work ingmen and their families at a twenty-five-cent entrance fee. This, it is hoped, will draw them from living pictures, bronze statues, summer ballets, frivolous roof gardens, and objections ble dances. If the scheme should work well it will be a great point gained in the elevation of public taste and morals, but in the mean time ondrous preliminary change must be worked

in those who are expected to benefit by it. Now that so little is going on at home, one naturally looks to foreign news for the amuse nent of the moment. In London the season ! being rushed with unusual haste. Three drawing rooms have been held this month, the open has more than its usual throng of smart people and smart dressing, and a new ballet at the Lu pire in which millinery plays a conspicuous part, and a new play called "The Passion", to which everybody goes to laugh and be amused. are " brilliant with diamonds and pretty be ple" every night. Mr. Irving's new rôle in "The Story of Waterloo" is also a great attraction and we are told that royalties are there in saint and brocade, with pearls and diamonds at lib-itum, which seems odd to American women, whose only idea of a theatre costume is a very shabby gown and a very big hat.

At the drawing rooms the Americans have shone brightly as usual. The Duchess of Muriberough, who made her first jourts, to the Queen "on her marriage" to Lord William Beresford, was the star of the first of theto functions, and one can fancy that she haked handsome in gray velvet embroidered in silve and diamonds, with a quantity of rich laces and a profusion of jewels in her hair and on her neck. The Hon, Mrs. Curzon eclipsed her. h ever, at the last drawing room, as, although he costume of white and silver, with pale at facings, was most elaborate and becoming.) relied mainly upon her youth and beauty to tract and were very few jewels. Her appearant 'made quite a good deal" of excitement. respondent tells us, at a stately full !! Among the lovely debutantes present was M Wilton Phipps, who, a private letter says. " presented by a very young-looking mother, a who were a "picture" freck of white muwith quantities of lace. The "young loss of mother," who seems to have been as much selmired as her daughter, was formerly Miss Jes-

Duncan, Mr. Butler Duncan's elder daughter.